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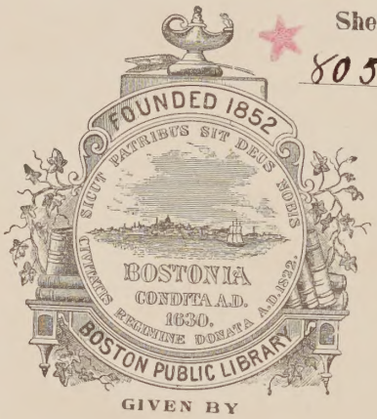


GIVEN BY

W. G. Preston
Dec. 6 1893

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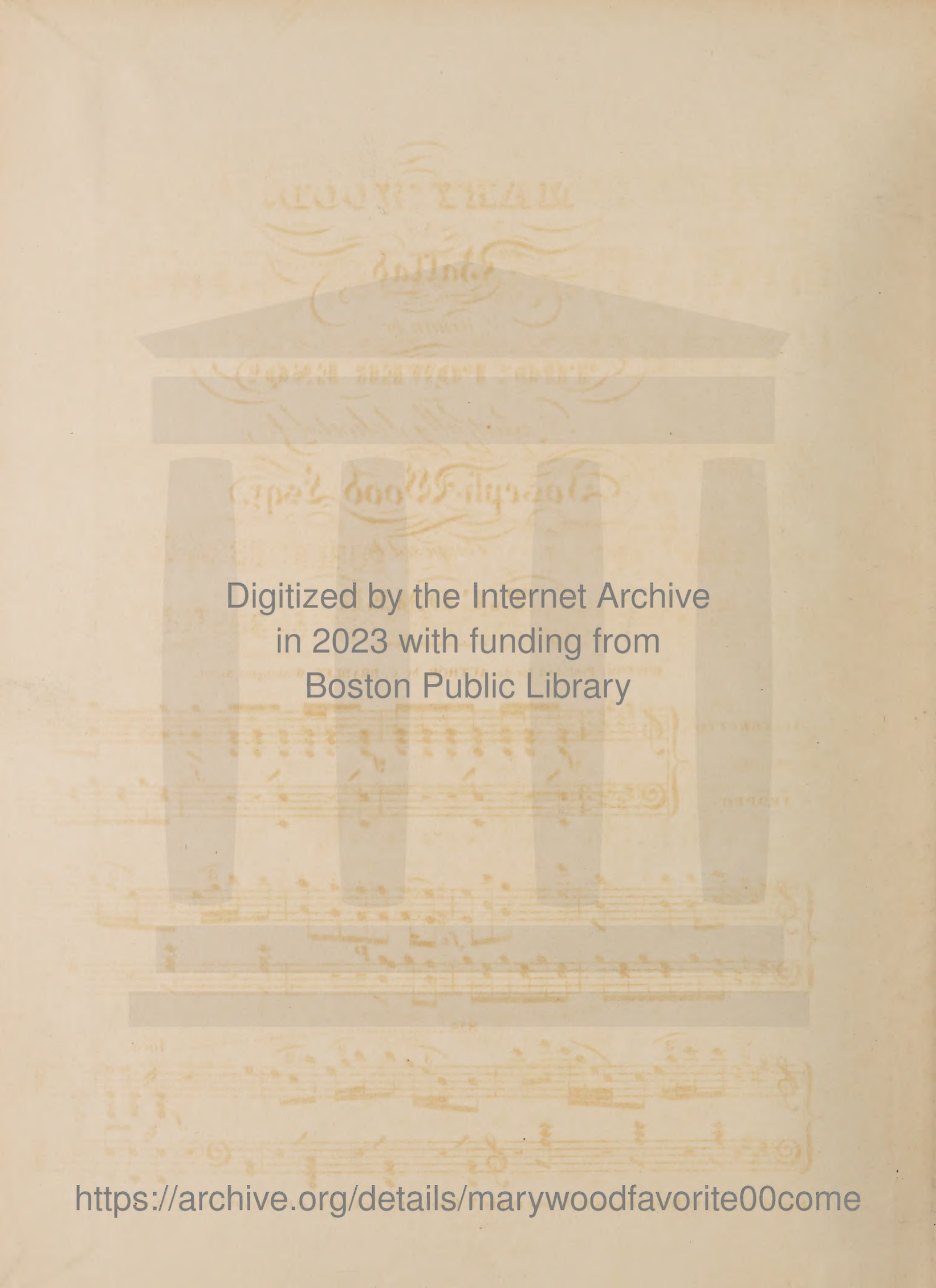
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# MARY WOOD.

A

## Ballad

*Written by*

THOS. POWER ESQE.

*Respectfully dedicated to*

Joseph Wood Esqr.

*Composed by*

T. COMER.

W. G. Preston
Dec. 6/93

8054.172

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1834 by T. Comer in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

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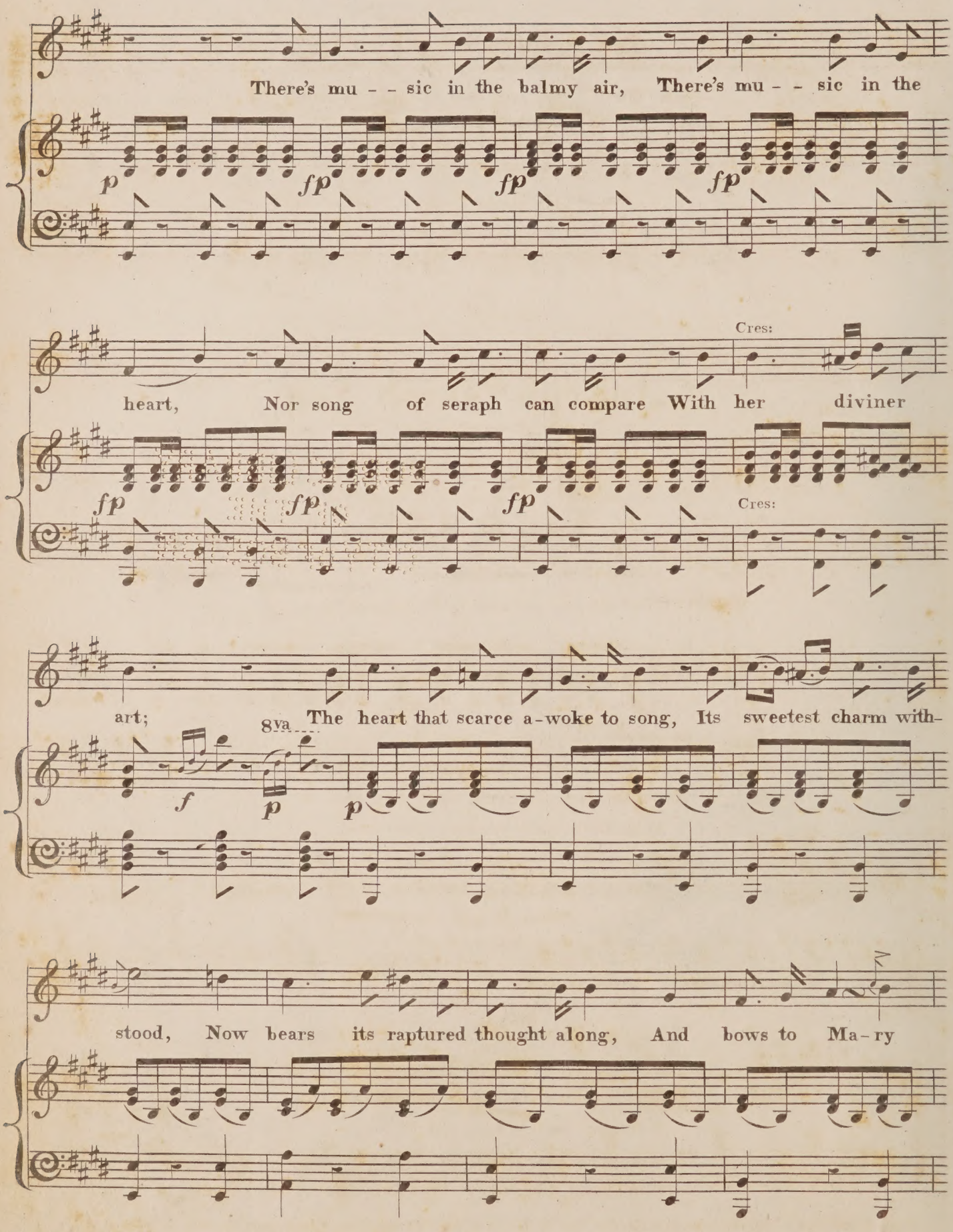
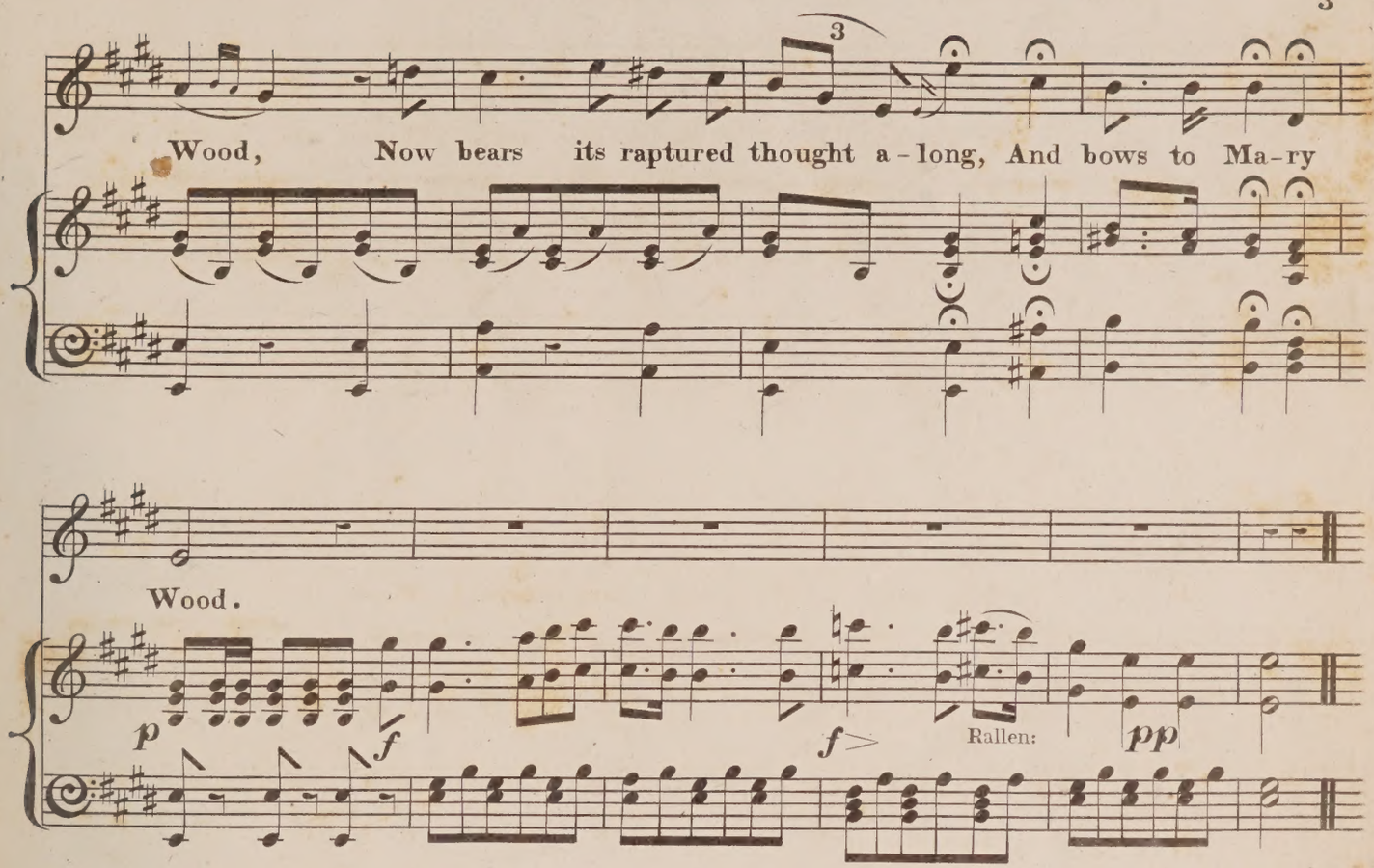

There's mu - - sic in the balmy air, There's mu - - sic in the
heart, Nor song of seraph can compare With her diviner
Cres:
art; The heart that scarce a-woke to song, Its sweetest charm with-
8va
stood, Now bears its raptured thought along, And bows to Ma-ry




2.

There's magic in the witching theme,
There's magic in the note,
It steals like fancy's airy dream,
When sylph-like numbers float;
Be mine the charming fate to find,
O'er life's dull prospect strewed,
Such lovely flowers to sooth the mind—
The gift of Mary Wood.

3.

There's sorrow in the hour of glee,
There's sorrow yet in store—
She goes beyond the broad, green sea—
We ne'er may hear her more!
Where'er she goes, whate'er her lot,
I'll wish her ev'ry good—
'Twill ne'er be said I have forgot
The song of Mary Wood.

# Speculation Quiet, but General Prices Stiffen.

## Rubber and West End Shares the Local Features.

## Northern Investment Stockholders Favoring Reorganization.

In brief, yesterday's stock market was firm and dull. Further, the increasing strength, which followed an irregular opening, was productive of this dullness and not of activity, as was the case a week back. This is not without significance, as indicative of the changed attitude on the part of outside operators. That they did not sell on the advances shows that the same confidence in the situation outside of the market prevails. That they did not add to their holdings indicates that market conditions are such as to lead them to wait. With this halting disposition toward the general list, it was natural that such activity as there was should display itself in two or three of the specialties. The two strongest of these of local interest were West End and United States Rubber.

Of Rubber shares there is nothing to add to what has already been stated in this column. The common was advanced 2¼ to 47, at which point there were few realizing sales; but the reaction which that led to was offset before the close by fresh buying orders. The preferred gained 1 to 97. West End common jumped 1¾ to 70¾. The advance came sharply, but gossip has been tending to it for some time. The failure to force a free transfer system upon the company through the Legislature was the signal for the covering of such outstanding short contracts as there were and for greater confidence on the part of those who were urgent for an advance in the stock. The company has had an increasing business, while operating expenses have spared the additions to the gross. The summer promises to be an abnormally heavy one for street railway traffic. The company is coming to understand the handling of its cars with less damage to its own property and injury to passengers and pedestrians. For instance, Memorial Day was one of extremely heavy business, and yet not an accident is reported to have occurred in moving this large traffic.

The dominating factor in the railroad list, of course, is the crop situation. Rains are sadly needed in Illinois and Indiana. In Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska the drouth is said to have been broken partially. Burlington stiffened ¼ to 81¼. Atchison securities were a shade heavier. Sugar, though its advance was steadily fought, yet forged ahead ⅞ to 117⅞. Leather common dropped ¼ to 21. Maine Central rose 1 to 134½. Chicago and West Michigan 5s advanced 2 to 82. Mexican Central 4s ¼ to 64; copper shares were quiet.

### LOANS AND EXCHANGE.

Rates for money in Boston may be quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| At Clearing House | 1, 1½ and 2 per cent. |
| New York funds | 12½ and 10 cents dis. |
| Call loans | 2 to 4 per cent. |
| Time loans | 2½ to 5 per cent. |
| Collateral | 2½ to 4 per cent. |
| Corporation paper | 3 to 4 per cent. |
| Boston clearings | $15,573,477 |

cause application has been made by other parties for a Receiver, the matter to come up June 7. In the case of Iowa, stockholders wish that President Foster be made a joint Receiver with Mr. Black, whom the courts have already appointed. Stockholders, also, have adopted resolutions to the effect that sufficient funds be subscribed by them to discharge the entire indebtedness of the company exclusive of the amount in dispute between the company and the Boston Investment Company. This amount, to be raised, including a margin for contingencies will range between $300,000 and $350,000. This action was taken at a meeting of stockholders representing two-thirds of the capital stock, and assurances received in addition by letter convinces the present management that it has 95 per cent. of the stock back of it in its efforts to rehabilitate the company and place it on a substantial basis. A plan of reorganization is being prepared and will be issued at an early date.

The rumor that the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies are to agree as to patent litigation is revived again.

F. T. Corning, Treasurer of the Corning Steel Company, whose plant at Hammond, Ind., has been leased by the Illinois Steel Company, says of the transaction: "We leased our plant to the Illinois Steel Company for two years, with an option on the purchase at the end of that time. The rental was a percentage of the original cost of the plant, but beyond that the terms are private. The mill is exactly what the Illinois Steel Company needs. It is unable now to produce a plate less than one-fourth of an inch thick, but with our plant it will be able to produce it of any thickness down to the thickness of tin-plate. The company will put our plant in operation at the earliest moment, and run it to its full capacity. Our company was capitalized at $250,000, and the plant cost more than that. Its present value, I think, is no more nor less than when it was built. The capacity of the mills is different, according to the thickness of the sheets. If the sheets are from 10 to 20 gauge, the capacity is from 60 to 75 tons a day.

The mill was built in 1892. The grounds contain 20 acres, and the main building covers an area of 300x160 feet. There are on the premises, besides this, a boiler house, pump-house, store-house, grease-house, blacksmith shop, electric light plant, office, and many other buildings. It is the third largest in the world is the Aetna-Standard The next larger is at Apollo, Pa., and the largest in the world is the Aena-Standard mills at Bridgeport, O.

The Joint Reorganization Committee of Atchison has on deposit $67,000,000 general 4 per cent. bonds, $2,000,000 more than a majority.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York bonds, amounting to $1,986,000, and yielding 5 per cent. interest, were largely oversubscribed to.

Mr. Timothy E. Hopkins, Danielsonville, Conn., has been elected a Director of the Butte City Water Company to fill a vacancy.

The purchase of the old Dominion copper mine has been concluded, and property has passed into the hands of the Bigelow-Lewisohn syndicate.

There will be no agreement to restrict American exports of copper, as the Calumet and Hecla and Anaconda companies decline to consent to the arrangement.

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Southern Railway.

| April: | 1895. | 1894. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $1,398,410 | $1,366,320 | $32,089 |
| Expenses | 1,111,493 | 1,149,672 | *38,179 |
| Net | $286,917 | $216,648 | $70,269 |
| Since July 1: | | | |
| Gross | $14,400,421 | $14,104,452 | $295,969 |
| Expenses | 9,718,389 | 10,122,690 | *404,301 |
| Net | $4,682,032 | $4,081,762 | $600,269 |

*Decrease.

Persons desiring to invest in stocks or bonds should read the advertisement of Messrs. Nathan B. Goodnow & Co., Bankers.

### Dividends.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Rubber pref | 200—96⅛ | ....50—96⅝; | 35—97¼ | | |
| | 100—97⅛ | ....125—97; | 50—96⅞ | | |
| | ....25—97 | ....55—96¾; | 10—97 | | |
| | MINING. | | | | |
| Allouez | 20—1 | | | | |
| Arnold | 100—3 | ....100—2⅞ | ....100—3 | | |
| Atlantic | 20—15½ | | | | |
| Boston & Montana | 150—53½; | 10—53⅜; | 107—53¼ | | |
| | ....10—53 | ....20—53⅛; | 100—53⅜; | 50—53¼ | ....50—53½; 50—54; 400—53⅞; 100—53¾ |
| Butte & Boston | 425—16 | ....50—16⅛ | ....100—16¼ | | |
| Centennial | 150—1 3-16 | ....100—1¼ | | | |
| Kearsarge | 3—14¾ | ....150—14½ | | | |
| National | 100—1½ | | | | |
| Osceola | 100—29 | | | | |
| Quincy | 1—120 | | | | |
| Tamarack | 9—149 | | | | |
| Tamarack | 66 rights—43¼; | 84—47⅛; | 189—5 | 12—47⅛ 2—5 | ....5; 3—43¼; 200—5;50—47⅛ 300—5 |
| Tamarack, Jr. | 200—18¾ | | | | |
| Wolverine | 160—6½ | | | | |

### Closing Prices.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bos. Land | | 5⅛ | Fitchb'g pf. | 90 | 90¼ |
| Brookline | 5 | 5½ | Mex. Cen. | 11¾ | 12 |
| E. Boston | 5⅞ | 6¼ | N.E. St.R. | 17⅞ | .... |
| W. E. Land | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | N.Y.&N.E. | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| Erie Tel | 57 | 57½ | N.Y.&NE.pf. | .... | 84 |
| Mex. tel | .70 | .75 | N.Y.N.H&H. | 211 | 212 |
| N. E. Tel | 71¼ | 72¼ | Old Colony | 176* | .... |
| Bos. Elec | 108 | .... | Ore. S. Line | 8 | 8¾ |
| Dom. Coal | 17 | 17½ | U. Pacific | 14 | 14½ |
| Dom. Cl.pf. | 98 | .... | West End R. | 70⅝ | 71 |
| Gen. Elec. | 35 | 35¼ | West End pf | 91 | 93 |
| Gen. Elec. pf | 64½ | 65 | Atlantic | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| Illinois Steel | 59¼ | 60 | Bos.& Mont. | 53¾ | 54 |
| Lamson | 24¼ | 25 | Butte & Bos. | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| Pullman | 172 | 173 | Cal.&Hecla | 295 | 300 |
| Reece B.H. | 20½ | .... | Centennial | 1 | 1½ |
| U.S. Rubber | 46⅝ | 46¾ | Franklin | 16½ | 17 |
| U.S.Rub pf. | 96½ | 97 | Kearsarge | 14½ | 14¾ |
| West'gh'se | 32½ | 33⅜ | Napa | 6 | 6¼ |
| Westgh'se pf | 52 | 52½ | Osceola | 28¾ | 29¼ |
| Ft.WayneEl | 1¾ | 2 | Quincy | 116 | 120 |
| Am. Sugar | 117⅜ | 118 | Tamarack | .... | 140 |
| Sugar pref | 100¼ | 100⅛ | Tama'k,Jr. | 185⅜ | 20 |
| Bay S. Gas | 10¼ | 10⅜ | Wolverine | 6½ | 6¾ |
| U.S. Leather | 21 | 21⅜ | Atchison 4s | 73¾ | 75 |
| do. pref | 94⅜ | 95 | At. 2d 2½s | 24¾ | 25⅛ |
| Atchison | 7¾ | 8 | C.B.&N.5s | 102 | 103½ |
| At. & Pacific | 1¼ | .... | C.B.& Q. 7s | .... | 118½ |
| Bos. & Alb. | 209 | .... | C.B. & Q. 5s | 103¼ | 104 |
| Bos.& Low | .... | 204 | Ch.June.5s | 107⅛ | 108 |
| Bso. & Me. | 168 | 169 | Mex. Cen.4s | .... | 64 |
| Bos. & Prov. | 262 | .... | Mex. C. Inc. | 17½ | 18 |
| Cen. Mass. | 14 | 14¾ | Wis. Cen.5s. | 56 | .... |
| C. Mass, pf. | .... | 60 | Wis Cen.Inc | 10½ | 11½ |
| Chi.B. & Q. | 81⅛ | 81¾ | Gen. Elec 5s | 89 | 90 |
| Chi. June. | 97½ | 98 | D. Coal 6s. | 99⅞ | .... |
| Chi.June.pf | 105 | 106 | B.U. Gas 5s. | .... | 78 |
| Clev. & Can. | .... | .50 | B.U.Gas 2ds | 55 | 57 |
| Clev. &C. pf | 1½ | .... | Gas Inc. 7s. | 30 | .... |
| Fitchburg | 16½ | 17 | | | |

*Ex-dividend.

### SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

**An Aggregate of $6,097,929—Payable in June, 1895.**

*Compiled for the Boston Journal by J. G. Martin, Stock Broker, 10 State Street.*

The following list of dividends and interest payments are due at the several dates in Boston, and some are added payable in New York, but known to be held in this vicinity to a considerable extent.

In manufacturing, Lawrence increases from 2 to 2 per cent, and Nashua 3 to 4 per cent. The Jackson resumes with 3 per cent. (last one 2 per cent., December, 1893), and Stark 3 per cent., first since June, 1894, then 2 per cent. The York passes for the first time since 1883 (two dividends passed then), and previous to that, regular payments from 1857. The York commenced dividends in 1835.

The total footing of dividends and interest is increased by payments of over $1,000,000 on account of principal.

The coupon due June 1 on Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company's bonds will oe paid half cash and half in 10-year 5 per cent. "Coupon Scrip," interest semi-annually.

The Ipswich Mills announces "a" dividend (possibly 2 per cent.) but all information refused at Treasurer's office.

Interest on Cedar Rapids and Missouri River second mortgage 7s, guaranteed by the Chicago and Northwestern, will be paid in New York 1st proximo.

The Lowell Machine Shop paid 4 per cent. May 15, an increase from 3 per cent. in November. Mercantile Marine Insurance Company 3 per cent. May 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston Water Power | 1 | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Boston Land | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Brookline Gas | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Cambridge Gas | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Chelsea Gas | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Chelsea Land | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Dominion Coal | 1 | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 1 | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Eastern Gas | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Fall River Gas | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Fall River Gas Works | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Fall River Iron Works | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Fall River Print Cloth | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Fall River Power | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Fall River Union Power | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Gas & Electric Light | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Hyde Park Gas | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Lowell Gas Light | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Lowell Machine Shop | 4 | May 15 | May 1 to May 15 |
| Mercantile Marine Insurance | 3 | May 15 | May 1 to May 15 |
| Mexican Central | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Mexican Central 4s | 1 | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Mexican Central Inc. | 1 | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
| Mexican Central Land | 2½ | June 1 | May 25 to June 1 |
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# FFALO WATER

PARIS.

der BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
l Diathesis, Bright's Disease,
heumatism, etc.

**Dr. Alfred L. Loomis,**
*Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York:*
"For the past four years I have used
**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**
in the treatment of **chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects with marked benefit."**

**Dr. Wm. B. Towles,**
*Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia:*
"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to**
**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**
"I have witnessed decided beneficial results from its use in **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,** and have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

**Dr. Graeme M. Hammond,**
*of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital:*
"In all cases of **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,** I have found
**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**
**of the greatest service in increasing the quantity of urine and in eliminating the albumen."**

ITHIA WATER

ases of one dozen half-gallon bottles $5.00 f.o.b.
e pamphlets sent to any address.
**from June 15th to October 1st.**
etor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.


Theatre of Lee's amusing farce-comedy, "The Star Gazer," in which Mr. Joe Ott and his clever company have been doing such capital work the past week.

### THE GRAND.

The last performances of. "The Rising Generation" will be given at the Grand Opera House this afternoon and evening. The season at this house closes tonight.

### NOTES.

Louis Cyr and his brother Peter will show their lifting powers for the last times in the lecture hall at Austin & Stone's Museum today. Patsey Brannigan comes with his famous Kerry fair, made up of pipers, dancers, singers, ssillelah twirlers, lace workers, breakdown dances, gossoons and colleens, on Monday.

### THEY ARE YOUNG.

# Roman Catholic Priest Addresses Unitarians.

## Subject, "Present Tendencies in the Religious World."

## The Temperance Society Meeting and Other Gatherings.

"Never before since the world began has a Roman Catholic priest, east of Chicago, sat upon the same platform as the unchurched for the discussion of religious problems with them." This statement was made Friday morning at the morning session of the Free Religious Association in Parker Memorial Hall by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in introducing Fr. J. P. Bodfish of Canton. The subject of discussion was "Present Tendencies in the Religious World," and addresses were also made by Rev. S. M. Crothers, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Rev. A. N. Alcott and Rabbi Solomon Schindler.

Fr. Bodfish of Canton was further introduced as "no foreign emissary, but American born, known for his deeds of charity and interest in all public enterprises." He paid a tribute to the Christian Church for the friendly spirit shown at the World's Congress of Religions at Chicago. There is now a tendency toward unity, he said, and spoke of the efforts of Pope Leo toward reuniting separated parts of the Catholic Church in the East, which have been alienated from the main body. He also read extracts from a recent letter which the Pope wrote, and among them was the following: "Most worthy, certainly, of the watchful love of a mother is the prayer which the church never ceases to offer, that wherever Christian people exist there should be one faith of mind and holiness of action."

Father Bodfish also quoted interviews with Monsignor Satolli and the Bishop of Covington, in which the principles of unity were indorsed by those great men. In one of these interviews Bishop Covington said: "The Roman Catholic Church would, in my opinion, and likely to the astonishment of any honest but misinformed Protestant, put absolutely nothing in the way, and that for the very good reason that all the essential truths of Christ's teachings, which are accepted by all and by each of the Protestant denominations, are freely accepted by the Roman Catholic Church."

The speaker spoke about the feelings of hostility with which Catholics were regarded in his boyhood, and of the great change which has since taken place. "The Roman Catholic Church," said he, in closing, "has always taught that truth is one—religious truth, scientific truth, the truth of every nation, comes from the same source. There cannot be any scientific truth which will militate against religious truth."

Miss Cheney spoke very hopefully of the present religious tendencies. "We cannot find a universal religion, we cannot find the universal religion," said she, "but we find more and more that religion is universal through all its forms."

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened at 2.45 P. M. with a somewhat larger attendance than in the morning, the men being in the minority. Mr. Higginson, having given a brief resume of the addresses of the forenoon session, stated that the theme of the afternoon was "Present Tendencies in Social Reform." Then he introduced William Lloyd Garrison, who confined himself especially to the consideration of the land question—the right of mankind to the use of the

presented Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman of Lynn, whose topic was "The Civic Church."

Dr. Pullman, speaking of the influence of a church in a city, said: "The worst abnormality that can exist in the city is a Godless, Christless hope.' A city is compressed human nature. It is an organism, having parts and functions and diseases. It reflects and magnifies the work of the individual. A man can make a city just as good and no better than he himself is. If there are slums in a city, there are slums in men. The degree of the moralization of the people of the city is, consequently, the controlling element in this city. One danger of the massing of civic life is the suppression of personality. This massing creates a sense of individual insignificance, and, accordingly, a sense of irresponsibility.

"The function of the church in a city is to prevent a waste of manhood and womanhood; to foster citizens; to make the city a city of God. The business of the church is to influence legislation just as much as sanitation. Its business is to meddle, to deal with everything of moral significance. It is folly to say that the church should deal with the poor and not touch the causes of poverty—to put out the fire and not find the incendiary. It should be the soul of the city.

"The great city of the coming years will have special tests for admission to citizenship. We have been throwing away this prize. These tests will be moral tests. The city of the future will be a home-ruled city. It will have one ruler, and only one. This is the true popular government. The people do not rule at all when 50 irresponsible men rule them. The city will be an autonomy. It will not be a political municipality or a business corporation; but it will be a moral commonwealth. It will not be a place of plunder, but a place of honorable striving. It will be a city of God."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who was presented as a "member of all churches and beloved by all," talked reminiscently of her first experiences with Universalists and of her study of that church's teachings. To her Universalism was nothing but love for God and man. When she first realized this her life began to be changed—to become more serene. She agreed with Dr. Pullman respecting the functions of a church—a great power house, supplying the incentives to other societies to do good.

### PRESENT TENDENCIES.

**That Was the Subject at the Free Religious Association Friday Morning—Fr. Bodfish Spoke.**

Some of the "present tendencies in the religious world" were clearly and interestingly stated at Friday morning's session of the Free Religious Association, which was held in Parker Memorial Hall. President Col. T. W. Higginson presided, and addresses were made by Rev. S. M. Crothers of Cambridge, Rev. A. N. Alcott of Chicago, Rev. Solomon Schindler, Father J. P. Bodfish, and Mrs. E. D. Cheney.

Mr. Higginson, in opening the meeting at 10 o'clock, said that never till today, east of Chicago, has the Roman Catholic and the unchurched stood upon the same platform to discuss religious questions. "I greet you today," said he, "on a recommencement of our labors, which will not cease, I trust, until all the living members of this association have done their utmost to spread among all nations the freedom of religion which we were created that we might testify to." (Applause.)

He then introduced Mr. Crothers of Cambridge, who said that as a Unitarian he thought that Unitarians have the pure water of life. In considering the present tendencies of the time, he took it for granted that personal equations would enter in. The tendency which most interested him was that of the greater breadth and inclusiveness in religious thought and feeling.

The practical effect of this is to make many men more tolerative of these traditions and at the same time not less faithful to that power which is continually transcending. Religious radicalism is coming to express itself more and more as a

# Anniversary of Baptist Home Mission Society.

## Encouraging Report Made by the Executive Board.

## Stirring Addresses on Religious Work in This Country.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 31.—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society began a two days' session at the Baptist Church, yesterday afternoon, to observe the 63d anniversary. Following the devotional services, Stephen Greene of Newton, Mass., second Vice President, presided and delivered the annual address, in which he gave an interesting statistical account of the growth of the society. There were 50 missionaries on the pay roll in the first year and 1100 last year. He referred to the importance of educating the colored people of the South, and said that this could not be over-estimated. The only solution of the question was the Christian education of the negro.

**Report of Executive Board.**

Following the address various committees were named, and the report of the Executive Board was made by T. J. Morgan of New York, Corresponding Secretary. He referred to the diverse work of the society, such as the prosecution of the Western missions, the evangelization of foreign populations of this country, the work among the negroes and Indians and in the Republic of Mexico, and the erection of meeting houses, each distinct from the others.

The society began the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1895, with a debt of $101,000, but recent bequests had wiped this entirely out. The missionaries represent 16 different nationalities. Mr. Morgan referred at length to the work among Germans, French and negroes, and said: "There are today approximately 1,600,000 communicants in the negro Baptist Churches in this country. If the present plan of co-operation between the Home Mission Society, the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and the white and negro conventions of the several States can be successfully carried out, most beneficial results may be expected to accure."

The report was adopted.

J. Greenwood Snelling of Fifth Avenue, New York, the Treasurer, reported that the total receipts for the year, including conditional and permanent trust funds, were $515,446. These have come from 49 States and territories. The expenditures were $455,024, of which $214,874 was missionaries' salaries, and $21,926 represented gifts to churches, etc. The report was adopted and filed.

Z. Grenell, D. D., of Michigan, spoke on "The Pastor's Problem: How to Develop the Liberality of the People." This was discussed by Dr. A. Waterman of New York.

A. J. Fox of Detroit, Mich., then spoke on "The Value of Early Investments." He said that the managers of the Baptist Home Missionary Society were practical men, who built for the future, who looked forward to the growth and development of great commercial centres where Baptist principles would have a chance to impress themselves upon the largest populations.

I'll let you right in it—if you haven't heard it before. It's a fact about cooking, that's really worth booking, though not found in old cooking lore. For shortening or frying—now this is worth trying—instead of lard use COTTOLENE. It makes your food healthful, your pocketbook wealthful—makes you an expert in cuisine.

**Cottolene**

is sold everywhere in tins, with trade mark—*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Ask the grocer for it.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO,
224 State St., Boston, Portland, Me.


# BOSS CROKER AGAIN.

**Notwithstanding His Repeated Assertions That He Was Out of Politics, He Is Coming Back to Resume Command of Tammany Hall.**

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.)

New York, May 31.—Richard Croker will be back in this country about September, and he will then take charge of Tammany Hall again and direct the fall campaign for "the organization." This is a fact, notwithstanding Croker's repeated assertions that he is out of politics. The talk of an Advisory Committee of one hundred being placed in charge of the management of Tammany Hall is purely a political "confidence game," such as Tammany has been working for years past. No one who knows anything about local politics is deceived by such an announcement. Every politician is convinced that an Advisory Committee of one hundred would be 100 "dummies" for Croker, and, therefore, few men of standing will permit their names to be used for such a purpose. Such men as William C. Whitney, E. Ellery Anderson and John Bigelow have been spoken of as members of the Advisory Committee. These men are in politics for a purpose, the same

to make the bill advisable. We like it here, and it seems an absurd distinction which excepts New York city and Saratoga from the restrictions of the statute.

### A DAY OF RECKONING.

Sooner or later England's aggressions on Venezuelan territory at the mouth of the great Orinoco River will have to be summarily dealt with by the United States Government. Our intervention in this threatening affair has been long postponed; it cannot be indefinitely avoided. Indeed, considerations of peace as well as of honor demand prompt action, for the longer the problem is neglected and its settlement delayed the larger grows the risk that the sword may be the only final arbiter.

Under the title "England, Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine," Senator Lodge presents a remarkably clear and comprehensive discussion of this looming question in the June North American Review. He traces Britain's successive pretensions from 1841, when she was satisfied with the Moroco River as the boundary line between Venezuela and her province of British Guiana, up to 1889, when, constantly rejecting arbitration of the real points in dispute, she had advanced her outposts westward far beyond the Essequibo and Moroco, and claimed Barima at the main mouth of the Orinoco as a British port. In 1890 Lord Salisbury set up another pretension to territory still further westward, and in 1893, encouraged by the apparent supineness of the United States Government, Lord Rosebery took still another step ahead.

Senator Lodge states succinctly the animating motive of these British aggressions. "They are all directed," he well and truly says, "to securing the control of the Orinoco, the great river system of Northern South America, and also of the rich mining district of the Yuruari." And he adds:

"All that England has done has been a direct violation of the Monroe doctrine, and she has increased and quickened her aggressions in proportion as the United States have appeared indifferent. The time has come for decisive action. The United States must either maintain the Monroe doctrine and treat its infringement as an act of hostility or abandon it. If Great Britain is to be permitted to occupy the ports of Nicaragua and, still worse, take the territory of Venezuela, there is nothing to prevent her taking the whole of Venezuela or any other South American State. If Great Britain can do this with impunity, France and Germany will do it also. These Powers have already seized the islands of the Pacific and parceled out Africa. Great Britain cannot extend her possessions in the East. She has pretty nearly reached the limit of what can be secured in Africa. She is now turning her attention to South America. If the United States are prepared to see South America pass gradually into the hands of Great Britain and other European Powers, and to be hemmed in by British naval posts and European dependencies, there is, of course, nothing more to be said. But the American people are not ready to abandon the Monroe doctrine, or give up their rightful supremacy in the Western hemisphere.

When two years ago most of the important naval powers of the world sent representative ships to do honor to America in the great Columbian naval review in New York Harbor, it was pronounced the most gorgeous marine spectacle which the world had ever witnessed. But it is fated to be eclipsed by the vast fleet which is gathering at Kiel to join in the ceremonies attending the opening of the great North Sea Canal by invitation of the Emperor of Germany. This does not signify that the completion of this water way is regarded as a more important or memorable event than the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the American Continent. It simply means that Kiel is a good deal nearer the chief European dockyards than New York, and therefore accessible to those huge and unwieldy foreign ironclads which would not care to undertake a voyage across the Atlantic.

Not one of these mailed monsters appeared at New York. That was purely a fleet of cruisers. But in the armada assembled at Kiel will be no less than 11 battle ships, including such enormous vessels as the Italian Sardegna, Re Umberto, Ruggiero di Lauria, and Andrea Dorea, each 410 feet long and of 13,500 tons displacement, and the British Royal Sovereign, Resolution, Repulse and Empress of India, of equal size, besides one battleship each from Russia, France and Spain. The United States has in its Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon and Iowa more powerful fighting vessels than any of these, but they are not yet completed and commissioned. In the armored cruiser class our country, however, will stand pre-eminent with its superb flagship New York, which is distinctly a swifter and more effective war machine than the British Blenheim. In the protected cruiser class, again, our 22-knot Columbia will be unrivaled, while her smaller consorts, the San Francisco and Marblehead, are unsurpassed in their respective types in any of the Old World's navies.

Almost every serviceable sea-going ship of the German war fleet will be afloat under the flag of its Imperial Commander. Kaiser Wilhelm will lead the whole mighty array in person. American, British, French, Russian, Austrian, and Italian Admirals will all take their orders from the royal yacht Hohenzollern. It will be the proudest moment which the young war lord has seen since his coronation, and if exaltation of spirit does not betray him into some extravagant act, it will be a miracle. It is to be hoped that when he mounts the bridge to begin to signal his commands for the maneuvres, he will have some cool and discreet old Admiral at his elbow.

### TRYING AN OLD GAME.

A personal letter, written by one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the South of Scotland, has been shown to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, in which

with the evidence to the contrary before the face and eyes of every one who crosses the Common on the Columbus Avenue walk, for just within the iron fence of the cemetery is a double row of tombs; the iron doors in plain sight, and the granite superstructure showing their apparent elevation. At the request of the Journal, Contractor Meehan investigated the depth of earth above these tombs and found it to be 13½ inches. This depth of earth has been, and still is, sufficient to maintain a thick green turf even in the dry months; and in some places thrifty shrubbery three and four feet high succeeds in finding nourishment enough to live and increase.

This is what exists where there is but shallow earth. That the increased depth will permit more elaborate cultivation both for grass and shrubs and plants is entirely evident to any but those short-sighted individuals who still cry down Boston's great improvement scheme.

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The appointment of Mrs. H. H. Tuttle as a Probation Officer of the Municipal Court will be regarded by those acquainted with this lady as a fortunate one for the city. Mrs. Tuttle is a lady of education and refinement, and has spent several years in the charitable work of Boston, where, by her kindly nature, her philanthropic spirit, combined with excellent judgment and keen discernment, she has accomplished a great deal of good. Her experience in this field eminently fits her for the duties of the new position, which she enters with an exceptionally valuable knowledge of the needs and temptations that surround many poor mortals in a big city; while her broad, generous, Christian spirit will be brought to bear upon an unfortunate class who often stand more in need of sympathy and encouragement than of stripes and imprisonment.

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The Prince of Wales backed one of Croker's horses at Newmarket, and report says that Croker, not to be outdone in good feeling, backed the Prince's horse at Epsom. If this exchange of courtesies continues the Prince and Richard will come to America on the same yacht.

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If the portrait of King Alexander of Servia, which Bonnat has been commissioned to paint for the King's mother, has all the graphic realism and minutest detail which characterize much of the artist's recent work, Queen Natalie may shudder as she examines it.

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If the superstition of the broom-to-the-left-of-the-home-plate is so strong among the Boston base ball players, it should be the solemn duty of one of them to see that it is always in position, and the man who has that honor may be called "He who carries our broom to victory."

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The Vigilant started 30 minutes late in the Memorial Day cruise of the Atlantic Yacht

## 227 Manufacturing Firms Resumed in Four Weeks.

### Business Volume in the East Is Steadily Expanding.

### Monday the Olneyville Woolen Mills Will Start Again.

New York, May 31.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The observance of Memorial Day services served to check the volume of general trade this week, but there has been a further shrinkage in the amount of business transacted, due to not altogether well-founded fears of serious damage to the grain crops. The bank clearings total for the week is only $833,000,000, but this is 17 per cent. heavier than in the corresponding week (also one day short) in 1894. As contrasted with last week, the shrinkage is 25 per cent., and with the week two years ago (during the panic), 7 per cent.

**Manufactories Resuming.**

Reports to Bradstreet's from manufacturing industries at 75 cities east of the Rocky Mountains show that more than 227 important manufacturing concerns started up between April 1 and a week ago, by reason of which 53,000 employes have secured work. But the additional and significant fact is found in the report that wages of no fewer than 178,000 industrial employes have been advanced within this period an average of 10 per cent., of whom six-sevenths received the advance without striking. The tendency of prices this week is again upward, notably so for steel and iron, which are in better demand, despite higher prices, as are cereals and cotton and leather and shoes, which, with some other staples, in all 16, close higher on the week.

Coffee, sugar, flour, lumber, coal and tin plates are firm at last week's prices, while declines in quotations are 1-16 of a cent for print cloths, petroleum 4 cents, Pennsylvania tobacco at Philadelphia and live cattle at Omaha and Kansas City. Wool continues in slow sale, interior prices being above what Eastern manufacturers are willing to pay. Cotton goods remain firm on the strength of cotton, but staple cottons move slowly, as operators are still well supplied. Woolen dress goods are quiet, but the mills are said to have a good number of orders for fall delivery.

**Business Better Here.**

At the larger Eastern cities the volume of business is slowly but steadily expanding now that summer weather has appeared, and the improvement in the iron and steel industries have developed into buoyancy. Seasonable fabrics, shoes, groceries, hardware and metals lead as to demand. The lake trade is reported from Buffalo as improved. At Pittsburg there is considerable stimulus, owing to the marked strength of the iron and steel markets.

While there has been no noteworthy change in the state of trade in part of the Central Western States, the region about Chicago and west thereof, including the St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Des Moines fields, reports a moderate check to the volume of business this week, due to fears of crop damage. Prolonged dry weather has made its influence felt on demand for all staples at Kansas City, and on mercantile collections also. This is true of Nebraska and Iowa points also, except that in the former State a good rain in the middle of the week revived confidence somewhat. Seventeen year locusts have appeared throughout Nebraska, but thus far

AND SUN PA
RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For durability and for economy this preparation is truly unrivalled
3000 TONS SOLD YEARLY
IN CAKES
FOR GENERAL BLACKING APPLIED AND POLISHED WITH A BRUSH
Morse
Sold in Boston by COBB, BATES &


## TO EAST BOSTON.

### Agents of Anti-Tenement House League Find That the Sweat Shop Proprietors Are Being Established in That District and Cite Some Instances.

The regular May meeting of the Directors of the Anti-Tenement House League was held yesterday at 42 Court Street. Dr. Miner reported progress in getting the better class of clothiers to co-operate with the league in their efforts to prevent clothing from being made where disease exists and vermin abounds.

The General Agent made a report that was full of specific examples of "sweating" that he had investigated. He says: "Owing to the co-operation of the better class of clothiers and prominent societies disconnected with the associated charities we are enabled to go directly to houses where clothing is made, and where the sanitary conditions are a menace not alone to the unfortunate occupant but to residents of the entire neighborhood. Revisits to the worst places exposed by the league in Boston, East Boston, South Boston, Cambridge and Dorchester, show that the Board of Health have concurred in our views as evidenced by extensive repairs, including new sewers, sidewalks, stairs, ceilings and walls replastered and whitewashed, and other changes that in many cases transformed the houses.

"We find that East Boston is rapidly taking the place of the old haunts of North, South, and West Ends, and is fast becoming headquarters for the sweating system. At 217 Marion Street, in the rear of which is a marsh used as a dump, a tenement house sweat shop is located. The back yard of nearly every house in this neighborhood is also used as a dump for every species of refuse. The cellars in many of the houses are flooded with water carried by the rising tide. Two years ago this summer, scarlet fever was epidemic in the neighborhood, and the conditions are all ripe for another visitation this summer. Goats and neglected children were much in evidence in the muddy streets. The tenement house sweat shop on this street is run by a sweater in two small rooms on the first floor. Ten persons are employed at manufacturing pants. The rooms were crowded, and a number of neglected looking children played around among the unfinished garments. The sweater wouldn't answer any questions, but inquiry among the neighbors elicited the statement that the shop opened at 5 A. M. and frequently closed at 11 P. M. They suspend work on Saturdays until 6 P. M. when they work until late into the night, recommencing at 5 A. M. on Sunday morning.

"At 221 Marion Street, in a cellar for which $4 per month is paid, live four persons, two grown children, male and female, and two women, all occupying one bed. Tenants of this house use the sink as a vault for all waste, and as there was no trap

"There will be no offensive politics tolerated in the department, whether the politician be Republicans or Democrats. If a man has been a bitter partisan and has neglected his work for politics, then it is but fair that he should be allowed to practice politics, but not at the expense of the citizens of Boston. Every employe of the department will have the right to exercise his citizenship just like any other man.

"Every man who does his duty faithfully will be retained."

## WORK OF INSANE SON.

**A Woman and Her Daughter Killed at Minneapolis.**

Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—A murder and suicide occurred this morning at 1229 Nicolet Avenue. Mrs. Martha M. Elias and daughter, Annie, lived there over a drug store. About 4 o'clock people in the vicinity heard a pistol shot, and a few minutes later made an investgation, that showed that murder and suicide had been committed. The daughter was found dead in bed, with the back of her head nearly shot away. The body of the old lady was found lying across the bed outside the covers. Her face and head had been frightfully mangled with a shot from a Colt's revolver, fired into the head between the eyes. The mother is supposed to have been insane and to have killed her daughter and then shot herself.

Later developments indicate that instead of "murder and suicide," it was a double murder committed by the son and brother of the dead people. The young man was released from the insane asylum the first of May, and was seen about the premises yesterday. In the room was found a satchel containing $109, and the curtains were torn from the windows.

## CHURCH GETS $8500.

**Bequests Made by Hon. Joseph Farwell of Unity, Me.**

Rockland, Me., June 1.—The will of the late Hon. Joseph Farwell, who died in Unity last week, has been read. The Universalist Church in this city, of which he was a regular attendant, gets the handsome bequest of $8500.

This city and several Maine towns where members of the Farwell family are buried get minor sums for cemetery improvements.

A generous portion of the property goes to a favorite nephew, Nathan Farwell of this city, who is also named as one of the executors.

The housekeeper is remembered with a present of $15,000.

The estate foots up nearly $150,000.

## PULLMAN COMPANY TRIUMPHS.

**Attorney General Moloney's Attempt to Have Its Charter Forfeited Fails.**

Chicago, June 1.—Judge Baker, this morning, decided against Attorney General Maloney of Illinois and in favor of the Pullman Company in the suit brought by the Attorney General to have the charter of the Pullman Company declared forfeited for alleged violations of the charter.

## WILL HANDLE THE MAILS.

Washington, June 1.—Fourth-class Postmasters were today appointed as follows:

Maine—James Murphy, Trenton, vice J. H. Smith, resigned.

Massachusetts—L. A. Billings, Ponkapog, vice J. C. Gerald, resigned.

Vermont—H. E. Sargent, Boltonville, vice Freeman Tucker, dead.

## TRIED TO STEAL SHEEP.

An attempt was made in the small hours this morning to run off a number of sheep from the Union Market stock yards at East Watertown. The Watertown police were notified and followed the thieves so closely that they abandoned the sheep and took to

ments; but they are believed by many persons who have had no opportunity to read anything else on the subject. There is reason to think that many of these people have an honest desire to learn the truth, and will gladly read short and clear arguments for sound money. The National Reform Club in New York city has undertaken to distribute sound financial literature throughout the country, and has spent much time and money in equipping itself for the work. After some careful investigation we are convinced that we here can best aid by contributing money to swell the funds at the disposal of the Reform Club. There seems at present to be no obvious limit to the amount which it can usefully spend."

The circular is signed by the following names: J. H. Leeson, President; Phineas Pierce, Oliver H. Durrell, F. G. Webster, Charles C. Jackson, Francis B. Sears, Committee on Banking and Currency.

## EXCITED OVER A HISTORY.

**Chairman of Malden School Committee Thinks Board Able to Manage Its Own Affairs.**

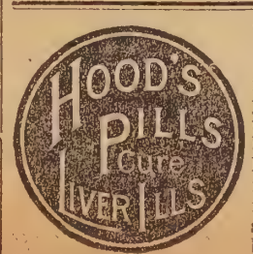
At a meeting of the Malden School Committee, Friday evening, there was a lively discussion on the question of substituting Thomas's History of the United States for that of Barnes. A petition was received from Marcellus Coggan, Hon. Arthur H. Wellman, some of the local clergymen and others, asking the committee to postpone action on the book, as they consider it unsuitable.

Chairman A. C. Dowse charged that the petitioner originated with outsiders and that passages were taken from the Thomas history and distorted. It was claimed that Thomas was a rebel and lived in Baltimore. He red a letter from Mr. Thomas, which stated that Mr. Thomas did live in Baltimore, but that his sympathies had always been with the North, and that in the sixties it meant something for a Baltimorean to die a Unionist. Mr. Dowse said he did not think the petitioners realized what they were signing, and he thought it was time for the Committee to settle its own affairs without outside interference. It was voted to give a hearing on the second Wednesday evening in June.

## FELL ASLEEP—FATALLY INJURED.

As it was very ywarm last evening, especially in the house, John Callahan of 106 Sixth Street thought he would avail himself of the cool breeze which swept across his roof. He did so and as a result he is dead. While on the roof Callahan fell asleep. About 4.30 o'clock this morning his slumbers were rudely disturbed by a falling off the roof. He fell to the ground, a distance of 30 feet. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died within 40 minutes after his arrival there as a result of his injuries, which consisted of a fractured skull and multiple injuries.

Gloucester, Mass, June 1.—Fishing sch Frederick, 68 tons, built in Essex in 1870, and owned by Edward Morris of this city, ran ashore near Canso, NS, yesterday, and lies in a dangerous position. She is insured in the Gloucester Mutual.


**Your Liver** is out of order if you have bitter taste, offensive breath, Sick headache, slight fever, weight or fullness in the stomach, Heartburn, or Nausea. Hood's Pills rouse the Liver, cure biliousness, restore proper digestion, expel accumulated impurities, cure


The report that Minister Ransom has been compelled to seek relief from the rare atmosphere of the high altitude of the City of Mexico by visiting a watering place at the sea level is giving much concern to his friends. It will be remembered that the very day on which Mr. Ransom arrived at the City of Mexico he was reported to be in feeble health and to find difficulty in breathing.

Two members of the senior class at Harvard have received appointments to teach next year. Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, has been appointed an instructor at Columbia College, and will teach argumentation, writing and speaking there and in Barnard College. Edward Henry Warren of Worcester has been called to New York University, where he will teach history, economics and sociology.

Gov. Morton was in his office at Albany on Friday, attending to business as usual and looking well. He said he was suffering no ill effects from the slight indisposition that seized upon him Thursday while he was reviewing the G. A. R. parade in the metropolis. He said: "I had been overheated, and foolishly drank a couple of glasses of iced water. This caused the circulation to stop suddenly, and as a result I got faint. That was all there was to it. I am all right today."

## BRITAIN'S READY WAR SHIPS

**Sent to Mecca to Investigate the Killing of the English Vice Consul.**

London, May 31.—Three British war ships have been ordered to Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca, with orders to investigate the circumstances of the killing of the British Vice Consul at that place and the wounding of the British Consul, the Russian Consul and the French Consular Secretary by a band of Bedouins, and also to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

## DETAILS OF THE ATTACK.

Jiddah, May 31.—Further details of the attack by Bedouins upon the foreign Consular party yesterday have been made public. The party had gone out for a stroll, and in the course of the evening had stopped to rest at a point half a mile from the town. While resting they were surrounded and fired upon from a distance of four yards. Abdur Razzach, the British Vice Consul, who was also Consul for Norway and Sweden, was so badly wounded that he died in a few minutes. Mr. W. S. Richards, the British Consul, was severely wounded in the arm and back. M. Brandt, the Russian Consul, and M. d'Orville, Secretary of the French Consulate, received dangerous wounds in their faces, and doubts are expressed as to their recovery. The body of Abdur Razzach shows that he was stabbed as well as shot. Fifteen arrests have been made.

## FAITHFUL TO ITS TRADITIONS.

**Answer to an Attack in French Senate for Sending War Ships to Kiel.**

Paris, May 31.—In the Senate today Marquis de l'Angle-Beaumanoir attacked the Government for sending war ships to take part in the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal.

M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, denied that the presence of a French fleet at Kiel was equivalent to abandoning Alsace-Lorraine to the Germans. France, he said, was able to keep peace with Germany without altering the sense of the moral authority of the nation, which was faithful to its traditions and confident of its destiny.

## A CANAL STARTED.

Lubeck, May 31.—This town has been en fete today, the occasion being the laying of

in 1834 began business for himself, which he continued until 1874, when he met with an accident which necessitated his retirement.

He was a member of the School Board in 1856-7-8. Over 50 years ago he became a member of the Holton Lodge of Odd Fellows.

He leaves a widow and three children.

## OSMAN B. BOYCE.

Hon. Osman B. Boyce dropped dead at Barre, Vt., this morning of heart disease, while working in his garden. Born in Newbury, Vt., Nov. 24, 1841. He was four years a student at Spaulding Academy, Barre, and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1871. He was admitted to the courts of New York State, but did not begin the practice of law until 1874, when he formed a partnership with his brother at Barre for that purpose. He had been a promnient citizen of Barre and held most of the offices within the gift of the town and village. In 1892 he was elected as Senator from Washington county to the State Legislature. He leaves a widow and a daughter by a former wife.

## HELPED CATCH WILKES BOOTH.

Dr. Samuel P. Vondersmith, who figured in the capture of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, died at his home in Bloomfield, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 74 years.

During the war he served as a surgeon in the Sixth New York Cavalry, and later in the Sixteenth New York Cavalry. After the war he went to Arizona, where he remained until 1872.

He was a member of Cameron Post, G. A. R., of New York city, and had received several medals for bravery and meritorious service.

## ONCE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

Professor Benjamin Constant, a well-known French litterateur and a member of the Institute, died Thursday at Paris. He was a native of Brazil, and was born about 1848. He had been a Professor for several years, and when the revolution broke out he was a teacher in the Polytechnic School at Rio. By his writings he became well known as a Republican. He was made Minister of War in 1890.

## WIFE OF HENRY B. HARRIS.

Bertha, the wife of Manager Henry B. Harris of the Columbia Theatre, died at her home, 329 Columbus Avenue, about 10.30 A. M. yesterday, after a long illness. She had been sick about a year, and died from a complication of troubles. She was born and educated in this city. Her maiden name was Prager. She was 27 years and 8 months old. She became Mr. Harris's wife a little more than eight years ago.

## REV. J. H. SHEDD, D. D.

The Department of State in Washington received a dispatch from Minister McDonald, at Teheran yesterday, announcing the death of the senior and most conspicuous member of the American mission service in Persia, Rev. J. H. Shedd, D. D., who died in Oroomia last Good Friday. Beside his ministerial work he was chief of the American College in Oroomia.

## GEN. G. M. MITCHELL.

While at work in his garden Friday at Charleston, Ill., Gen. G. M. Mitchell was attacked by heartfailure, and falling to the ground expired in a few minutes. His aged wife was so overcome with grief that she became unconscious and died three hours later. Gen. Mitchell entered the army in 1861 as Captain of Company C, First Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered out of service Nov. 3, 1865, as Brigadier General.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Pierre Legrand, French Deputy and formerly Minister of Commerce, is dead, aged 61 years.

to duty on the gunboat Katahdin, promoted to Second Assistant in 1863, to First Assistant in 1866, and commissioned Chief Engineer in 1886. He was a member of the Union League Club and of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

## TWO RAFTS FOUND WITH 15 PEOPLE.

San Francisco, May 31.—A dispatch received this afternoon from Guatemala says that the steamer Barracouta picked up a raft with nine passengers of the wrecked steamer Colima. Among the number was Lewis Peters of this city. The Barracouta has not yet put into port, but at the Pacific Mail office it is believed that the steamer signalled one of the smaller vessels searching for the missing, and the latter put into shore and conveyed the news to the nearest town. From there it was telegraphed to Guatemala. The company has telegraphed for the full list of those rescued.

Later details are contained in the following dispatch:

"Colima, Mex., May 31.—Six survivors of the steamer Colima have reached here. They are John Thornton, J. E. Chilbred of Seattle, and cabin passengers Lewis Peters and Vindor; Seamen Gonzales, Fred Johnson. They got ashore on a raft, from which three seamen were lost. Another raft, with five persons, was seen near San Telmo. Its fate is unknown. The women and children were all in the staterooms, and all went down with the steamer."

A dispatch from Manzanilla says:

"The survivors saw Purser Wefer in a well-manned boat pulling away from the sinking steamer toward shore. It is supposed that this boat is still afloat."

## ANOTHER VESSEL MISSING.

San Francisco, May 31.—There is some anxiety displayed among shipping men concerning the safety of the American schooner Hayes, which was reported yesterday as having been caught in the heavy swell which the Colima encountered. A paper here says that on investigation it may be proved that a submarine earthquake caused the Colima's destruction.

### The Flour and Grain Trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull for flour Wheat showed a decline at Chicago from Wednesday, and buyers of flour were not inclined to operate until the market was more settled. We quote winter wheat patents at $4 55@5; winter wheat clears and straights, $3 90@4 50; spring wheat patents at 4 65@5 20; Minnesota clears and straights at $3 65@4 75. These quotations include millers' and jobbers' prices.

Rye flour has been firm at $3 90@4 60 per barrel. Corn meal is quiet at $1 16@1 18 per bag, and $2 60@2 65 per barrel for choice kiln-dried. Oatmeal in fair demand, and quote out at $4 35@5, and rolled and ground at $3 95@4 60, including jobbers' and millers' prices. Graham flour sells all the way from $3 05@4 85 per barrel, as to quality.

GRAIN—The demand for grain of all kinds was moderate today, as usual on Saturday. Corn on the spot was held at 62½c for steamer yellow and 61½c for steamer, while shippers quote Chicago No 2 yellow at 61½c, and No 3 yellow at 60¼c per bush.

The demand for oats was light, with clipped on the spot at 39½@40c. No 2 white at 39c, No 3 white at 38½c and mixed at 35c per bush. Shippers offer clipped oats to arrive at 39½@40c and No 2 white at 39c ber bush.

MILLFEED—The market is quiet. Bran is quoted at $16 25@16 50 for spring and $17 75@18 for winter. Middlings at $17 25 for spring, up to $19 25@19 50 for winter. Winter mixed feed is $19; ground wheat at $21 50 and red dog flour at $21 per ton. Cotton seed meal is $21@21 25.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay is steady. Choice is quoted at $14 50@15 50 and fair at$13@14 per ton. Common ranges from $11 per ton upward. Rye straw steady at $14@14 50 and oat straw at $7 50@8 per ton.

### The Latest Western Markets.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Opening quotations: Wheat—July, 79¼@79½c; September, 79¾@80½c. Corn—July, 53@52¾c; September, 54c. Oats—July, 30c; September, 30¼@30c. Pork—July, $12 75; September, $12 30. Lard—July, $6 72½; September, $6 95. Ribs—July, $6 32½; September, $6 55.

Closing prices: Wheat—June, 79¼c; July, 79½c;

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